

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 21st day of February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the Third Monday, being the 21st day of February, 1831:—

- The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
- David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gouley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.
- David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.
- The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.
- Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton.
- Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.
- Thaddeus Stevens, vs. Martin Getz and John Duncan.
- Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.
- Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.
- GEO. WELSH, Clerk.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

For Sale or Rent, THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand,

FORMERLY occupied by DAVID EBY, Esq. situated in Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa. The house is about 60 feet front, containing 10 rooms with a Kitchen; a pump of good water at the door; also a good Stable and Grain-House.

A small Farm.

attached, will be rented with it, if required.—ALSO,

One House,

fit for a Saddler or Tinner.

Possession given on the 1st of April.

J. & B. DARBY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 11.

Notice is hereby Given,

all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Monday the 21st of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON, GEORGE BROWN, CORNELIUS SMITH, Auditors.

Jan. 11

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for "LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS," with the signature of NATHAN RUGGLEY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, a weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frost-bitten feet, &c.

Lee's Aque and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing scalds, ringworms, pricking humors, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and its members.

Lee's Fortifying Drops, which give strength and vigor to the system.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and brightens the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase or sell any of the above medicines, are requested to send them to the proprietor, No. 10, Hanover street, Philadelphia, or to the agents, Messrs. J. & B. Darby, Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

By the undersigned, J. & B. Darby, Agents.

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POETRY.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

How soon forgotten, when they're gone, The friends who bless'd our earlier days— An I from our pathway, one by one, They darkly drop away.

A burst of grief—a starting tear— The tribute of a passing sigh— The transient sorrows of a year We give to those who die.

And when at length upon our lips Their loved ones' names are heard no more, New oft our day dreams to eclipse, Both memory them restore—

Not oft to cloud an hour of mirth, Of them awakes the mournful thought— For, perish'd from the things of earth, The dead must be forgot.

By sighing woods and waiting streams, At times, perchance, their shades will rise Around us—neath the dying gleams Of sad and sunset skies—

Or when the specter night recalls The past, and memory's ray illumines The phantom land on which it falls, Like moonlight over touns.

But still the sorrows for the dead Grow faint and fainter, day by day, And into deep and deeper shade, Their memory melts away—

And all whom Fame's recording hand Upon her page hath not made known, Shall pass into the silent land, Forgotten—when they're gone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from a speech, delivered by Governor Pope, of Arkansas, at a public dinner, given to him in Washington, in that Territory, upon a military training day.

Governor P. then observed, that he would here close the few remarks he had intended to offer, with an appeal to the company, to bear witness, that he had not used the words "good Governor," but that he felt an involuntary inclination to touch another topic rather foreign to the general scope of his observations. He had some hesitation in proceeding, inasmuch as his suggestions might be supposed to apply to some of the gentlemen near him, who had shown him, since his arrival, marked attention and kindness; but as the company present are ever understood to be excepted, he hoped to be pardoned.

At the muster the other day, and in the general aspect of the people in this quarter, the Governor said he had been reminded of old Kentucky—of open, generous Kentuckians—but had discovered, in this country, to his great grief and mortification, a larger portion of single men and bachelors, than he had ever seen elsewhere, and a greater aversion or indifference to matrimony.—This seems to me (continued the Governor) an evil of serious magnitude, and to demand radical reform. According to the best estimate he had been able to make, there had been born in Arkansas, within the last twelve months, from 1000 to 1,200 children, and if the single men and bachelors would marry and do their duty to God and their country, this territory would soon become a state, without the aid of strangers. In a country where the means of subsistence are so easily procured, there is no apology for remaining single.

Many gentlemen are reluctant to encounter the trouble and expense of a wife and family, but a man who will not hazard much to make himself and a fine girl happy, can hardly be relied on to meet the toils and perils of war, when his country is in danger. Permit me to tell you, gentlemen, that the ladies are ardent in their attachments, and grateful for a faithful return: and if a husband will only prefer the company of his wife to the grog-shop, gaming table, or other places of idle amusement, and convince her that she is of all things, nearest his heart, she will work her fingers to the quick to sustain him, if he should be even a little lazy and worthless. Women is the best gift of Heaven to man, and he that does not accept it, hardly deserves a seat in Heaven. I have been continued the Governor, two days in this town and lately cheered by the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of bachelors. On Saturday, he supposed the ladies were too much occupied with their domestic concerns, to be visible, and hoped on Sunday, he would see, in this respect, a healthy and populous country, numerous assemblies of both sexes, at Court in the town, or near it, but to his surprise, he was informed on Sunday morning, that there was no practising in the town, or within one mile, and that the practitioners really came to Washington, to see the Governor, and to be in the presence of the Governor.

The Governor said the idea was novel to him, but on reflection, he did not consider the probability, for how can they expect the glad tidings of the Gospel will penetrate to the hearts of sinners, who are so much engaged in the chase of woman? If the case, continued the Governor, but for ladies in this town, there are no other of an intelligent and agreeable gentlemen is any where to be met.

with, and may I be permitted to hope for a speedy reformation.

The Governor begged in conclusion, to offer the following sentiment, which was received with cheering applause: "The Fair Sex: He that does not seek a mate—the most precious boon of God to man—has no music in his soul, and is worse than an infidel."

COMPUNCTIOUS VISITINGS.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in his last Financial report, among other miscellaneous receipts, states the following items: "From an unknown person, stated to be on account of the Customs, \$75 36"—"From an unknown person, stated to be due to the U. States, \$2,000."

On the 21st November, a member of the Belgic Congress said in debate—"In the United States of America, the President has the right of inquisition over all the persons employed under the Government, and can require of them a written declaration of their opinions." This allegation was used to shew the insufficiency of the Republican form of government to secure true and thorough liberty. Other members indicated traits in our practice, which, they affirmed, authorized the same conclusion.

Proposals have been issued by Clement Robbins, for publishing a monthly periodical, called "Vampires of New-York." It is intended to contain a full account of the gambling houses in that city, the names of the persons engaged in keeping them, and of their transactions for the last four years, and the names of those who have suffered by them. The persons who are interested in getting up the publication are said to be those who have been ruined by gambling establishments.

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP.

The following very singular statement is copied from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Journal, of the 15th ult.

"We feel it a duty to call public attention to this subject, and to fix it, if possible, upon the manner in which the destruction of our flocks is at present carried on, among us. Agents have been traversing the country, paying exorbitant prices for sheep, and our farmers have very generally sold them, with the intention of renewing their flocks from other neighborhoods, by which the stock of these animals is often improved. But those who have thus sold, now find the purchases have been simultaneous, throughout the country, and that those of whom they expected to obtain their new stock have sold all, like themselves, and are now seeking in vain for others to supply their place. The sheep thus collected are slaughtered for the hides and tallow, the carcasses being boiled to feed swine. There are establishments of this nature in the western counties of this state, where, we are informed, one hundred sheep are thus disposed of daily.—Those engaged in this traffic pursue it as an honest calling, for gain; and we are told that in some instances they have realized for the skins alone, prices greater than the entire price of the sheep from which they were taken.

"This alarming fact is at least presumptive evidence of wickedness somewhere, and it behooves every citizen to look to it. How is it that prices can be paid for the pelts and tallow of sheep so enormous, as to render the destruction of our flocks, to obtain only these, a source of profit? We are at no loss for an answer—we believe those prices are created by British agents, and paid in British gold, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of native wool.

"The present tariff on wool embraces four cents per pound specific duty, and an additional duty of fifty per cent. on the value, when imported in the most favored vessels. These, particularly upon coarse wool amount to a prohibition; and the destruction of our flocks under such circumstances, would ruin our manufactures; and the cause being misunderstood, through the agency of British hirelings, the devoted tariff would be instantly assailed as the cause of the calamity. Such are our views upon this subject, and we believe them well founded. The agents, and their aid of English manufacturers, are organized as just us, in schemes as nefarious as this, and would not so have American born citizens among us, who, to oppose the tariff, would even give countenance to the measure.

"We learn from some of our farmers, that there are now towns in this country, which have not the means left of producing even what wool will be required for the ordinary household manufacturing purposes of the inhabitants the ensuing year."

Removal of the Indians.

In the Senate of the U. States, Dec. 11, Mr. Barnard presented a memorial of a meeting of the citizens of Chester county, Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the act passed at the last Session, for the removal of certain tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi, and

asking the Senate to refuse their assent to any treaty made in conformity to that act. The Memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The state of Georgia, by the late proceedings of her legislature, is placed in a situation of open hostility to the United States government. The ground taken by this state is nothing less than a forcible resistance to legal process issuing under the authority of the Chief Justice of the United States. On the result of this controversy, in our judgment, depends the integrity of the Union. If the State of Georgia is suffered to resist the authority of the court, and the execution of the laws, she is in open warfare with the national government, the constitution is prostrated, and the confederation of the states is in effect dissolved. It is in vain to shut our eyes to this matter. Nothing is plainer, nothing more absolutely certain, than the fact, that if it is competent for a state to prevent the exercise of the power and authority of one of the three great branches of the national government, that government is destroyed. If the Judiciary is overturned, and its functions rendered inoperative, one main pillar of the system is removed, and the edifice must fall into ruins.

The existence and security of the Judicial division of the government is as essential to its welfare, and stability, as is that of the Legislative, or Executive. And the Judiciary cannot exist, if there is any extraneous power, not known to the constitution, which can check its proceedings, or set at defiance its authority. It is vain to set up the hue and cry of danger to the sovereignty of the states, merely because one of them wants to drive off from their lands a few thousand Indians and plunder them of their property; the sovereignty of the states is in no more danger from the jurisdiction and authority of the U. States Court now, than it has been for forty years. The matter in dispute, which has caused this violence on the part of the legislature of Georgia, has been produced by themselves. They set up illegal and unconstitutional claims in the first place—unfortunately they obtained opinions from the present Executive, and his Cabinet, which encouraged them in their unconstitutional course of conduct, until they have proceeded to the length of declaring open and forcible resistance to the laws of the Union.

The question must now be settled, which is to conduct the affairs of the nation—the national government, or the state of Georgia? What course will be pursued we have no means of determining. If, as we fully expect to hear, the convicted Indian has been executed, the step taken by the state cannot be retraced. The writ of error, which was intended to decide in a constitutional mode, the great constitutional question between the state of Georgia and the United States, may be defeated. But there are other modes of bringing the subject before the Court. If the Indian has been executed, the sheriff who was concerned in the act, may be indicted, or brought within the jurisdiction of the Court in some other manner. His justification must be under the authority of the laws of Georgia. Such a defence will bring the constitutionality of those laws into discussion; and the state of the affair must depend upon the decision of that question. But the state of Georgia may, under the influence of the passions by which her councils are now governed, resist any attempt to bring the affair before the court. This will be war against the United States, and will subject those concerned in it, to the more serious charge of treason.

In the mean time, it will be a matter of no trifling interest, to see what course the President of the U. States will pursue in relation to this subject. He is bound by all the obligations which influence honest men, to support the laws and constitution of the country. He cannot, without rendering himself liable to impeachment, set up his own judgment as the sole standard of his conduct, and refuse to enforce a law, which, in the plenitude of his wisdom, he may consider unconstitutional. This is a question which it does not fall within his province to decide. A single provision of the constitution will settle this point. By the constitution, if the President disapprove of a bill which has passed both houses, on any ground, and that of unconstitutionality is one of the most common, he must return it to the houses with his reasons. If the houses, after reconsideration, still pass the bill by the constitutional majority, the constitution says, "it shall become a law." This provision applies to bills of all descriptions; and, therefore, if they have been returned on the ground of unconstitutionality in the opinion of the executive, and still pass, they become laws. Becoming laws, they must be obeyed as such by the President of the United States, as well as the humblest member of the community; or else we have one officer who is above

the law. The President, then, in case of resistance to the authority of the Judicial tribunals, and the process of law, must enforce obedience to the laws at all hazards. A refusal will necessarily render him liable to impeachment, whatever sentiments he may entertain of the constitution, or of the laws.

N. F. Dai. Adv.

REPORTED DEATH OF BOLIVAR.

The Mercurio, a Spanish paper published in New-York, contains the following extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 15th Dec. which the editors say is from a person of the highest credibility:—"I lament to state that an express has just arrived, which left Santa Martha on the 10th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sad intelligence, that the Liberator was dying at the country seat called San Pedro, having already received the sacraments from the hands of the illustrious Bishop of the Diocese. The people are not yet apprised of this melancholy news."

We regret that circumstances justify the belief that this melancholy event has really taken place. The health of Bolivar has for some time been very feeble, and the anxiety of mind to which his situation must have subjected him, was entirely at war with his disease, which is said to have been a pulmonary consumption. We shall look with anxiety for the next news from Colombia, for we are persuaded that the day which shall witness the death of Bolivar, will also witness the formation of factions, which have only been kept under by the terror of his name and the purity of his patriotism.—Balt. Gaz.

The Jews.—

By a recent decree of the Emperor of Russia, it is stated that the Jews who cannot pay their taxes are obliged to become soldiers.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Ohio, with some prospect of becoming a law, which inflicts the punishment of whipping for horse stealing and highway robbery.

Constables.—

It is said that there are no less than forty thousand constables in the city of London.

Advantage of swallowing a Snake.—

A laborer at Parma lately swallowed a young adder, during his sleep. An operation on his throat became necessary, and by some singular whim of nature, he found that he had afterwards an exquisite tenor voice. He is now a chanter at the Bologna Cathedral.—This is the only good we ever knew to result from swallowing a snake.

Angry Visitation.—

On Monday last a man was brought before a magistrate in our borough, on a charge of having attempted to rescue a prisoner from custody. On examination he denied the act of which he was accused, and with awful emphasis "hoped that the Almighty would strike him dead if he were guilty." The words were no sooner uttered than he fell down speechless and insensible! How admonitory to those who invoke the wrath of the Supreme Being by horrible imprecations!—Miners' Journal.

George Tassels, the Indian in whose behalf the writ of error was issued from the Supreme Court of the U. States, was executed two days after the passage of the Georgia Resolutions, (published by us last week) in the presence of a large number of persons, among whom were 20 or 30 Indians.

In the City of New-York, there are 51 papers of all kinds: daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 21, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the City in a year, is supposed to be 9,526,000—in the whole State, 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 1,000 reams, and the cost of it, at \$1 a ream, \$1,000,000.

Out of the way.—

Tom Hobbs having once partaken rather too liberally of the "critter" at a dram shop, on his return home lost his centre of gravity and fell into a deep gutter by the road side. In this situation he was found by a pious neighbor, who forthwith began to lecture him.

"Ah! Tom, Tom," said he, "I am sorry to find you so much out of the way this morning."

"Well! I don't know what you think," said Tom, "trying to rise himself on his elbow, 'but I'm devilish sorry to find myself so much in the way, and can't get out.'"

"What infatuation, what nonsense," (says a modern French writer) to talk of the lessons of experience! Men profit nothing by experience, and will continue to the end of the chapter the mere playthings of the same passions, and the victims of the same errors."

By the undersigned, J. & B. Darby, Agents.

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ALARMING!

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

[We mentioned last week, that an injunction had been served by the Supreme Court of the U. States upon the Governor of Georgia, to stay the execution of a Cherokee, condemned under the late law of Georgia, until he could have a hearing before that Court. By the following proceedings, it will be seen, that the State of Georgia disregards the authority of the Supreme Court, and has ordered the unfortunate Indian to immediate execution, in defiance of that authority. It is nothing else than open, undisguised, and daring rebellion! and if not checked by the General Government, our country is no longer a country of laws, and our Union, our boasted Union, but a cord of sand! Up, friends of your country, and be doing! The times require every patriot to be on the alert! Call upon your Chief Magistrate to DO HIS DUTY! It is better that one member should be lopped off, than the whole body be lost!—*Adams Sentinel.*]

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 25.

The following Communication from the Governor to both branches of the Legislature was made on Wednesday last, the day preceding the final adjournment:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 24d, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the U. States, and to be a citation to the State of Georgia, to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which, in criminal cases, has been vested by its constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial powers thus attempted to be exercised by the Courts of the United States is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favored country.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

U. STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

To the State of Georgia, Greeting.

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the U. States, to be holden, at Washington, on the second Monday in January next; pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tassle, alias George Tassels, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle, alias George Tasselle, is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness, the honorable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the U. States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

JOHN MARSHALL,

Chief Justice of the U. States

Which communication being read, was referred to a select committee, consisting on the part of Senate of Messrs. Daniell of Chatham, Blair of Habersham, Branham, Sayre and Cobb; and on the part of the House of Representatives of Messrs. Haynes, Beall of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, McDonald, and Schley.

The joint committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and agreed to in the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Whereas, it appears by a communication made by his excellency the Governor, to the General Assembly, that the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the state of Georgia, through her chief magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said state against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tassels, recently convicted in Hall superior court;

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this state, is an original and necessary part of sovereignty which the state of Georgia has never parted with;

Be it therefore resolved by the State and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this state, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State, is hereby required and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromise her sovereignty, as an independent State, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall County.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 4.

In the official paper of yesterday morning appeared the following paragraph:

"We congratulate the friends of State rights upon the case, and manner in which Georgia has been cited to the bar of the Supreme Court. The time too is auspicious. The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth, and the position in which the Supreme Court is placed by the proceedings of Georgia, demonstrates the absurdity of the doctrine which contends, that that Court is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States."

U. S. TELEGRAPH, Jan. 3.

In such terms as these, does the *Official Government Paper* exult, in the defiance which the Legislature of the State of Georgia has bid to the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. "The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth;" and to the reforms already effected under this administration, the *Government Paper* rejoices that there is to be added that of the prostration of the Supreme Court of the U. States, the only safeguard of the rights and liberties of either the States or the People. This, too, until authentically contradicted, must be taken to be the sentiment of the present Administration.

It is time, fellow citizens, that we come to a pause, and solemnly reflect upon our situation. The Tariff has been declared to be unconstitutional by more than one State; Internal Improvement has been denounced in the same manner; the U. States' Bank has been assailed in the same manner; and, worst of all, the authority of the Judiciary is set at naught—all under the banner of "Liberty and Reform." It is not necessary for us to add, that, sustain these doctrines, and our Government is at an end. The sword and the bayonet will have usurped the office of appeals and writs of error, and the Supreme Court will be substituted by some tribunal of more summary proceeding.

We should not speak of the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia in this tone of alarm, if they were not seconded in spirit by the *Official Paper*. Those resolutions, passed under the influence of strong feeling, will operate, probably, to produce no tangible effect, and are not irreversible. Whether reversed under the influence of better views on the subject or not, if they operate upon nothing, they will have only the effect of the declaration of an opinion. But the approval of the spirit of them by the *Government Paper*, following as it does other recent demonstrations of hostility to the Supreme Court, from the same quarter, is calculated to fill the mind of every Constitutional Republican in the country with alarm and dismay.

What, in brief, is the case presented by the documents now in possession of the public? An Indian condemned to be hanged by the Georgia Court, under a law of the State, issued on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, to bring the cause into that Court, upon the ground that the law of the State of Georgia, under which he was condemned, was void, as being against laws and treaties of the U. States. The Judiciary of the U. States has jurisdiction of such cases, by express provision of the 25th section of the judiciary act, passed at the first organization of this Government.

To save the reader the trouble of searching for it, we here insert the whole of the section referred to:

SECT. 25. And be it further enacted, That a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision on the suit could be had, where a decision in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the U. States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws, of the U. States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the U. States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under

It has repeatedly exercised such jurisdiction, and the States have yielded to its decision.

The execution of the Indian was to have taken place, we believe, on the 24th ult. and no doubt did then take place, at the time set for it; so that the death of the plaintiff will have abated the suit and the citation of the Chief Justice, and the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, as regards that particular case, will be equally inoperative. But the resolutions go farther, and say, that the State of Georgia "will never so far compromise her sovereignty as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the U. States, by the writ in question." "The case" here alluded to, is a case involving the validity of the same treaties of the U. States which, in the case which has actually occurred, the decision of the Georgia Court has determined not to be valid as a defence for the criminal.

Whether the defence set up by this Indian was a valid defence, is not the question, and one way or the other, can have no bearing upon it. The question is simply whether, in a case between a State and an individual, involving the validity of a law of the U. States, or a treaty, the individual has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court, which the Constitution, as well as the Laws of the U. States, have expressly declared shall have jurisdiction in such cases.

The Resolutions of the Legislature, as well as the Message of the Governor, seem to make it a point, that the execution of the *Criminal Law* of the State is interfered with. But the Constitution makes no distinction between civil and criminal laws—it speaks of *all* laws; and the case of *Cohens vs. the State of Virginia*, and that of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, wherein the authority of the Supreme Court was maintained, had their origin in the penal laws of those States. It is in vain for the State of Georgia to declare that "the right to punish crimes, &c. is an original and necessary part of Sovereignty, which the State of Georgia has never parted with;" for, since the establishment of the Constitution, there is no such thing as a sovereign State, independent of the Union. We quote the language of the greatest lawyer of our country, when we say, "The General Government, though limited as to its objects, is supreme as to those objects.—This principle is a part of the Constitution: and if there be any who deny its necessity, none can deny its authority." If there be any thing which is peculiarly an object of the General Government, it is the execution of Treaties, and the guaranty of their sanctity. These Treaties are the "supreme law of the land." What language can be stronger than that which is used to this effect in the 2d clause of the 6th article of the Constitution? It was not necessary, however, to insist upon this point; for the State of Georgia has declared that she will not permit herself to be brought to plead before the Supreme Court in any case affecting her criminal laws. She will not suffer it to be *enquired* whether her Laws do contravene Treaties made by the authority of the U. States. This is the more unfortunate in the case before us, from the circumstance that there is no appellate jurisdiction *within* the State; the Circuit Court of Georgia, as appears by the Governor's Message, having *exclusive* jurisdiction in all criminal cases.

Is it not obvious that, in this course, on the part of the State of Georgia, the theory of *Nullification* is reduced to practice? Suppose that any State makes it penal to collect duties from its

such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the U. States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, or Judge, or Chancellor, of the Court, rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the reversal shall also be the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, as before provided, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal, in any such case as above said, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of the validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute.—*Laws of the U. S. Vol. 2, page 63.*

To save trouble, again, we quote from the Constitution the clause giving this jurisdiction to the Court:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the U. States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the U. States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

We submit this clause also:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the U. States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

citizens under the Tariff, or any other laws of the United States. An officer of the United States, however, (the Collector of the port of New York for example,) trusting to the virtue of his commission, goes on to collect: he is tried, condemned and sentenced to death by one of these State Courts, which have exclusive jurisdiction. Is he to suffer death for the discharge of his sworn duty? Most certainly he will, if the ground taken by the State of Georgia be maintained, and the militia refuse to march, when called out "to execute the laws of the Union."

Our fellow-citizens will see, at once, that, with the authority of the Supreme Court, not only the laws, but the Constitution also, must be nullified. We know that there is a portion of the people of one State, (a respectable portion of a respectable State,) who think that this process of nullification is an undeniable and harmless right of the States. This we had regarded as the delusion of a day, which would soon pass away. But the late proceeding on the part of the State of Georgia shows that in that State also, a lamentable infatuation blinds the majority to the awful consequences of the doctrine which they have not only proclaimed but acted upon. We find, in addition, the confidential organ of the Executive Government of the Union giving countenance to these Revolutionary movements. Is there not *reason* for alarm? Will the body of the people of these States who are attached to the Union repose in false security until it is undermined by these insidious and fatal doctrines, which are making rapid progress, under the seductive but delusive guise of a regard of State Rights? Will our Sampson slumber until his locks are shorn? Or, will not the friends of the Union rouse themselves, and look the danger in the face? It requires nothing but a general rally, we are confident, to bring a moral force into the field which will utterly route and discomfit these heresies, of modern date, but most dangerous tendency.

We have neither time nor room for all the comment which the occasion invites. We take space enough, however, to refute the suggestion, (for it is not an assertion,) of the Administration Paper, that there is a party in this country which contends that the Supreme Court "is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States." There is no such party; and in the whole range of our knowledge such a doctrine has never been advanced from any quarter. We contend for such control only over the *judicial proceedings* of the State Courts as is expressly vested in the Supreme Court by the Constitution.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

On Monday, the day to which the two Houses stood adjourned, there was not a quorum in either. Sixteen were absent at the hour of meeting, in the Senate, and forty-three in the House.—On Tuesday, a quorum appeared in each House, and on Wednesday the members were generally in their seats.

The weather and the ways were very unfavorable for travelling throughout the Holidays.

Petitions have been presented for a Bank in Northumberland county, to be located at the town of Northumberland or Sunbury.

Mr. Logan, of the Senate, read a bill in his place, on Tuesday, for the incorporation of the York and Maryland line Rail Road company.

In the House, Mr. Oliver's resolution, relative to the distribution of the surplus funds of the U. States, among the several States, passed the committee of the whole, and was taken up for a second reading, and after some discussion postponed till Monday next.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Pettit in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Boyd in the Senate, presented, to-day, eloquent and spirited memorials to the legislature, signed by Benjamin R. Morgan, and a large number of other citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the legislature might express a disapprobation of the removal of the Indians, and petition Congress that the law of last session be repealed. Let Pennsylvania speak on this subject and the national honor may yet be saved. The Union strengthened and our national funds kept from being squandered in works of oppression.

Suit against Charles X.—The Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X. alias Mr. Capet, have been arrested in Edinburgh, and are still held in our care, for a debt of considerable magnitude contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statement, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastille, in 1793, while the Bourbon family were fleeing from France to Germany, the whole of their baggage was once arrested on the route for debt. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were both of the party, and prevailed upon Count de Plaff de Palfenbaffen, &c. to be on security to their creditors. Several years after the Count was sold for his debts, and compelled to pay about £10,000, for which purpose he was obliged, in 1804, to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII. the Count applied to his Majesty and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by instalments.

and he has since received, in three payments, 150,000 francs (6,200*l.*) After Charles X's accession the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises, but no money. When Charles fled to this country, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery. The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X. alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session on an early day in December; 50,000*l.* of the Royal property has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.

The Liverpool election closed on Tuesday Nov. 30, it being the seventh day of the election, with the choice of Mr. Ewart, by a majority of 29 votes over Mr. Dennison. At the close of each preceding day Mr. Dennison had a small majority, but on the last day an immense effort was made by the friends of the other candidate, which his opponents were unable to resist. The votes were for Mr. Ewart 2215—Mr. Dennison 2186. The total expenses of the two candidates and their friends were rising 60,000*l.* Money appeared to be no object, and voters were bargained with in the public streets, 10*l.* 15*l.* and even 20*l.* being given for a single vote. The Liverpool Mercury, in speaking of the election, says, "the present is the most profligate and demoralizing election contest we ever witnessed."

It was thought a stretch of liberality in France, to grant from the national funds, salaries to protestant clergy, as well as to the Catholic priests; but our last accounts show that the Jewish teachers are now included in the provisions.

A munificent Act.—We learn from the Albany Evening Journal, that Mr. Bloodgood, the Mayor of that city, commenced his official duties, on New Year's day, by throwing open the doors of the Debtor's Prison, and letting the captives go free! The Mayor, himself, paid the debts for which the inmates were immured.

We look upon the question now at issue at Washington and throughout the Nation, as of far more consequence than whether an hundred or two miles more or less of Roads and Canals shall be made, now or ever. It is a question whether the Congress of the U. States shall exercise legislative powers, according to their wisdom, and upon their responsibility to the people; or whether the Executive shall control their decisions. Whether, in truth, Congress are free, or must act under the dictation of a master. *Village Rec.*

An accident happened to Mr. Peters, the juggler, last week, in Norfolk, while balancing five muskets by a single bayonet resting on one of his fore teeth; the point slipped inward and passed down his throat, with the whole weight pressing it. Mr. P. was shockingly wounded.

U. S. Bank.—The directors of this institution have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months.

New Duties on Imports.—The law altering the rates of duty on several articles took effect on Saturday, the 1st. inst.

SALT, which heretofore paid 20 cents duty per 56 lbs. now pays 15 cents per 56 lbs. and after the 31st December next will pay 10 cents per 56 lbs.

CORON, which heretofore paid 2 cts. now pays 1 cent per lb.

COFFEE, which heretofore paid 5 cts. per lb. now pays 2 cents per lb. and after the 31st December next will pay but one cent. per lb. *Nat. Int.*

Illness of the Pope.—A letter from Rome, of the 26th November, states that the Pope, Pius VIII. is at the last extremity, that the gout had ascended to his stomach, the lungs were attacked, and the symptoms were becoming more unfavorable every hour. The Pontificate had been put into commission. The Holy Father was not expected to live many hours when this courier left.

The total amount of tolls collected on the canals of New-York, during the year 1830, amount to \$1,023,522; exceeding by a quarter of a million of dollars the receipts of any previous year.

According to the Census just taken, the State of Maryland contains 747,770 inhabitants, of whom 574,475 are whites, 152,295 are colored persons, and 23,000 slaves.

Notice is hereby Given,

That all persons concerned, that the said's powers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, late of New-York, deceased, and the Creditors of said deceased, and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Wares, in the town of Berlin, on Monday the 2d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON,
GEORGE BROWN,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
JAN. 11.

THE INDIANS.

By the following it will be discovered that the rights of the Cherokees, under their Treaties with the United States, are likely to undergo solemn investigation before the Supreme Court, at its present term, in the manner suggested by Mr. Wirt, in his letter to the Governor of the State of Georgia. The very question, therefore, involved in the suit which abated by the death of Tassels, will undergo a decision before the tribunal established under the express injunction of the Constitution, for the purpose of determining such questions.

Nat. Int.

From the Georgia Journal.
Our Indian Affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. During the past week the Governor received the following letter by a special messenger:

HEAD OF COOSA, C. N.
Dec 20th, 1830.

To his Excellency G. R. Gilmer,
Governor of the State of Georgia.
SIR—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the U. States, which is expected to be then and there in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation. The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavit and documents.

JOHN ROSS,

Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The Savannah Georgian of Jan. 3d contains the following paragraph:—
"We understand that on Monday last, JOHN ROSS, President of the Cherokees, went into the Executive Office at Milledgeville, and served on the Governor some process from the Supreme Court, in contravention of the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Indians, but not signed, like the former one, by Chief Justice Marshall—entering abruptly into the office, and retiring from it quickly without saying a word—perhaps anticipating what we understand was intended had he been subsequently found—that the Governor would return the compliment, by serving some process, quite as abruptly, on him, under the authority of the laws of Georgia, to suppress the Indian Government—which make it a penal offence, punishable by four years confinement in the penitentiary, to exercise any authority whatever, under the sanction of that government.

We regret that this redoubtable half-breed hero had not remained a sufficient time to test the law of Georgia in his own proper person."

From the Cherokee Phoenix, Dec. 25.
Passed Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th inst. for Washington City, upwards of forty Choctaw Indians, all on foot. Of this number there were two women. They are accompanied by two white men, and intend taking the large Towns of the Southern States on their route. Their conductor represented the mass of the Choctaw people to be in a state of great confusion and dissatisfaction, owing to the late treaty which has been negotiated by the Hon. Secretary of war with their Chiefs, and that three attempts were made by the people to convene a council of the whole nation, for the purpose of remonstrating to Congress against the ratification of the treaty. but their chiefs, whose private interests have been advanced in the making of the treaty, took steps to thwart their wishes by preventing the convention of the council, and from the ignorance of the common people their intentions were thus frustrated, and in consequence of which, the whole nation exhibits a scene of drunkenness and confusion, and that three or four hundred Indians had left the nation with disgust and hard feelings against their own chiefs and the officers of the General Government, and declared that they would not stop within the limits of the United States, but would seek protection under the Mexican Government. A large number had strolled off to Natchez, New Orleans and elsewhere, and many of them burnt their houses, destroyed their improvements and killed their cattle, and said that they would accept of no compensation from the United States under the treaty—and the lives of the chiefs who negotiated the treaty had been strongly threatened.

This party states that since they have been sold out of house and home by their chiefs, trouble and vexation surrounded them, and that they were determined to experience any more joy and happiness upon the land of their birth, they determined upon travelling through the United States as a resort for alleviating the grief with which their nation has been overwhelmed by their treacherous chiefs, and to pass away the days of their trouble by amusing their white brethren with exhibitions of their native dances and ball plays.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

The following account of the progress of the cholera morbus is from the late French papers:

Cholera Morbus.—At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Jonnes, on the progress which the Cholera Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travel in Asiatic Russia; his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818; from whence, in 1819, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bassora, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria; it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coast of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels; but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts, could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where, in one city of 30,000 inhabitants, only 8,000 escaped. On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21,000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,000 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th September to the 11th October, one in three of all those attacked died. It is also stated that it has recently appeared in the neighborhood of Constantinople; it was at Odessa on the 8th October, from whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, and the southern parts of France, though its effects are suspended by the winter. The Institute deprecated the present conduct of Russia in marching large bodies of troops from countries infected with it to countries that are not, and more especially as it is historically known that it first appeared and was propagated in India by Lord Hastings's army.

EXPENSES OF ROYALTY.

That there will be much gained for liberty in the downfall of the Wellington Administration, if the Whig party redeem their pledges of Parliamentary reform and a reduction of salaries and expenses, may be seen by some of the following expenditures for 1830—George III. was then alive and a lunatic, and George IV. reigned under the name of Prince Regent. Besides paying these enormous salaries and supporting her church establishment, her standing army and navy must be supported, the expense of which we have not an estimate now before us. Added to this, is the annual payment of the interest of her public debt. This debt is THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED & SEVENTY-TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED & NINETY-FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS. The annual interest on this sum, at 3 per cent. is nearly as large as ever our public debt was at any one time since the formation of the government. It amounts to \$113,171,833. The interest is more than 3 per cent. The interest last year was more than \$180,000,000, and much greater than our debt ever was.

There is a difficulty in comprehending the amount of large sums. The tremendous annual interest of the public debt of England, may be better understood by considering its weight. It would weigh in silver more than FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TONS! Fifty thousand men could not lift it. It would load a string of waggons with a ton of silver each, occupying only 4 rods of road each, more than fifty-five miles in length. It would take one team, carrying a ton to a load, and making a trip both ways in nine days, more than one hundred years. This is only the annual interest—the bulk of the debt itself, may be imagined.

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IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A Boston paper has the following singular and revolting case:—

"An extraordinary case of imprisonment was brought before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 20th November. Counsel appeared on the part of a female named Mary, to have an order for her discharge from the custody of the City Marshal, in whose prison she was confined; the extraordinary period of more than THIRTY YEARS, for a debt due to a person named Saunders, amounting to no more than £11 renewed. There was an affidavit from this most unfortunate victim of poverty, stating her inability to pay the debt she had 'grown old in captivity' to satisfy, and that her creditor and his attorney, and all parties interested in her detention for the debt, had been dead for a considerable period."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

A great deal of business was transacted since our last bills reported, and acted upon in their various stages. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Stimpson, passed the House on Saturday:

Resolved, That the Union Canal company of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish to this House a particular statement of all tolls received upon the whole line of their Canal, from and after the passage of the act of 26th March, 1821, to the 1st January, 1831, together with a detailed account of expenses, exhibiting the just balance of the net proceeds of said tolls.

Mr. Riddell laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the subject of lotteries and the vending of lottery tickets in this commonwealth, so far as the same may have reference to the revenue of the State, be referred to the committee of ways and means; and that the committee be instructed to inquire particularly into its connection, at this time, with the revenues of the State; and whether any changes in the existing laws can be made of advantage to the State in that view; and to inquire, also, into the expediency of imposing a tax on the vendors of lottery tickets, and report the same to this House.

The following resolution was agreed to, 52 to 39:

Resolved, That the committee on Vice and Immorality be instructed to inquire and report to this House what privileges have been granted by law to the Union Canal Company, relative to Lotteries; and, also, to report on the propriety of reporting a bill regulating or prohibiting the sale of all lottery tickets within this commonwealth.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Haysinger offered a resolution instructing the committee on roads and bridges and inland navigation, to inquire into the expediency of directing the board of canal commissioners to enter into contracts for the completion of twenty miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning on the west side of the river Schuylkill. The resolution underwent a lengthy and interesting discussion, & was finally adopted—yeas 17, nays 8.

January 13.

On Monday, Mr. Brown submitted a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be directed to inquire into the expediency of making the wilful, fraudulent, and corrupt receipt of illegal fees by any officer of this commonwealth indictable and punishable as a misdemeanor in office; also, requiring all officers to present a bill of particulars in all cases, whether asked for or not.

Mr. Fuller reported unfavorably to the resolution, relative to authorising the truth to be given in evidence in all actions on criminal prosecutions for a libel, and ending with a resolution—that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Petrikin moved to amend the resolution by striking out the committee be discharged, &c. and to insert

"The committee be instructed to bring in a bill agreeably to the resolution."

The question was postponed for the present.

Mr. Ingersoll made a report relative to the Pennsylvania canal and railroad, accompanied with a bill, An act to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads. The bill appropriates:

1. Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, from the intersection of Broad and Vine streets, \$600,000—20 miles westward to be first completed.
2. Columbia and Middletown canal, \$116,170.
3. Hollidaysburg and Johnstown railroad, and the canal from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, \$700,000.
4. West Branch canal, from Muncy dam to Bald Eagle, \$200,000. North Branch, from Nanticoke dam, 15 miles upwards, \$100,000. French creek to the feeder, \$80,000. Big Beaver to Newcastle, \$100,000. Easton, to the mouth of Broadhead's creek, \$30,000. Monongahela, \$50,000.

The Governor to borrow \$2,478,402 and 79 cents.

Some members appeared dissatisfied with that part of the report which they thought cast reflections on preceding Legislatures, and Mr. Middleswarth moved to re-commit it to the committee. On this motion, some discussion took place, in which Messrs. Middleswarth, Petrikin, Wargh, Denison, Davis, Shannon and Butts took part, when Mr. Middleswarth withdrew his motion. On Thursday, Mr. Middleswarth renewed his motion to re-commit the report, which produced a long and interesting debate, in which Messrs. Valentine, Petrikin, Blair, and Craft, supported the motion, and Messrs. Ingersoll, Bastress, Buttz and Waugh opposed it. The motion was negatived—yeas 20, nays 73.

STATE TREASURER.

On Tuesday last, Alexander Mahon was re-elected State Treasurer, by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Alexander Mahon.....73
James Patterson.....25
Thomas S. Cunningham.....9
Jacob Soliday.....9
Adam Slemmer.....6
John Ray.....3
H. Schreyer.....1

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees to report on the subject of their prayer. Among these was the petition of Mr. Joseph Nourse of this city, praying the adjustment of his claims against the United States. Several petitions from the State of Pennsylvania, against the Indian removal, were also presented by Mr. Barnard and Mr. Marks. The Bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to Copy-right, was brought up from the House of Representatives and read a first time.—Judge Peck's trial was resumed at the usual hour. The depositions of Samuel Merry, John Brent, and Edward Bates, elected members of the Missouri Legislature, were put in, and read. After which four additional witnesses were examined, which closed the proceedings of the day, and (we understood) at the same time the testimony on the part of the Respondent. The Court then adjourned.

An attempt was made yesterday in the House of Representatives to disturb the Tariff. Mr. Trezvant introduced a resolution relative to a reduction of the duty on imported Wool; but the question of consideration being promptly demanded, the House refused to consider the resolution—Ayes 73 Nays 111—Numerous petitions and resolutions were offered. The bill on the subject of Post Offices was made the special order of Thursday. The bill for the relief of Jas. Monroe was made the special order for this day. The bill to authorize the construction of three schooners, passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. In committee also, the bill authorizing the President to select a site for an Army on the Western Waters, was also acted on in committee. The Ayes and Nays were ordered on the question of engrossment, but before they were called the House adjourned.

January 12.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the President presented a petition from the clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, praying for an increase of their salaries. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hendricks, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the progress of the Cumberland road, in the State of Indiana; and one was submitted by Mr. Ruggles, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road, westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio; both of which resolutions came up for consideration to-day.

In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, after the introduction, as testimony, of certain documents, the manager first, and then the counsel for the respondent, announced that their testimony had closed. The Court then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to change the location of land offices; which was read twice, and postponed until this day. Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported two bills providing for certain surveys; which were severally read a first and second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer presented two memorials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, addressed to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, asking for certain amendments, therein specified, to the act incorporating said Company.

The bill for the relief of Perciss Loveley; the bill for the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the U. States; the bill on the subject of commons in Missouri; and the 3 per cent. Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama bill, were respectively read a third time; and passed. Mr. Haynes submitted the following resolution accompanied by a preamble: "Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar, imported into the United States from foreign countries."

Mr. Condit asked for the consideration of the question; and, upon a division, yeas and nays, the House agreed to consider the resolution, by a vote of 80 to 35. Mr. Haynes then addressed the House until the expiration of the hour. The House, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Evans, of Maine, in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, and the general appropriation bill, which had been considered and the blanks filled up, and amended; the Committee rose and reported; and the House adjourned.

January 13.

In the Senate of the U. States, yesterday, Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate, reported a bill providing for the paying the witnesses summoned on the trial of Judge Peck, for their attendance and mileage, and for compensa-

ting the Marshal of the District of Columbia for his attendance. The bill from the House of Representatives, making an appropriation for the construction and equipment of three schooners to be added to the Navy of the U. States, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

When the High Court of Impeachment was opened for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Tazewell, after stating the indisposition of Mr. Wirt, moved an adjournment until to-day, when he expected Mr. Wirt would be so far recovered as to be able to attend. The Court then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, various reports were made and bills introduced. Among the latter, was one reported by Mr. Beekman, regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections of members of the House; which was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate to extinguish certain Indian titles to lands in the State of Indiana.

After some private bills had been acted upon, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Haynes, on the preceding day, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the U. States from foreign countries. Mr. Haynes concluded his remarks in support of the policy and justice of the proposition. Mr. Alexander followed on the same side.

Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the managers of the impeachment of Judge Peck, informed the House that the testimony in the case was closed; but that the further prosecution of it was deferred till to-day, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the counsel for the respondent. Mr. Hall from the Committee on Public Expenditures, moved to re-commit the report formerly presented by him, on the subject of the mileage allowance to the members of Congress. The proposition was argued, but not finally disposed of, by reason of the expiration of the assigned hour.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, with a variety of documents, in relation to the Patent Office. On motion of Mr. Polk, they were referred to the Committee on the judiciary. The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. The House then took up the general appropriation bill, and proceeded to discuss the amendments agreed to in the committee, on the preceding day.

A long debate ensued on the clause granting \$130,000 for the surveys of the public lands; which sum, Mr. McCoy proposed to reduce to \$60,000.—Mr. McCoy, White of Florida, Ingersoll, Johnston of Ky., Clay, Strong, Verplanck, Sevier, Vinton, Duncan, Wickliffe, Pettis, Polk, and Storrs of N. Y. respectively addressed the House on the subject. Upon a division, the amendment of Mr. McCoy was negatived, and the amendment of the committee adopted. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

January 14.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for incorporating the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia; the bill making compensation to Joseph S. Cannon, a Midshipman in the United States Navy; and the bill supplementary to the Act of 29th May, 1830, extending the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands, were read a third time and passed.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, for the settlement of the claims of several States, for interest on advances made by them to the United States during the late war. The trial of Judge Peck was further postponed till Monday next, from the inability of Mr. Wirt to attend from continued indisposition. The Senate passed a considerable part of the day in Executive business, after which they adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Representatives yesterday postponed the further discussion of the resolution relative to the reduction of the duty on Sugar until Monday, the 24th inst. Subsequently, there was a warm discussion on the motion of Mr. Stanberry to amend the appropriation bill, by striking out the salary for a Minister to Russia, in which Mr. Carson, Mr. Stanberry, Mr. Archer, Mr. Burges, Mr. Mallory, Mr. J. S. Barbour, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Coke, took part. On motion of Mr. Chilton, the House then adjourned, without coming to any decision on the question.

Mr. Deakridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill for the construction of a road from Baltimore to Washington; it was postponed till Monday.

January 15.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented by Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and Mr. Marks of Pennsylvania, praying the repeal of the Act of last session for the removal of the Southern Indians, west of the Mississippi. The Bill concerning the Gold

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Vindictive Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Thursday the 20th of January inst.**, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz:

All the Interest of James Nickle, being the one-sixth part, more or less, in

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Collins, Henry Manfoll and others, containing 160 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a 2 story Log DWELLING-HOUSE, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, Log Stable, with an Orchard—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Nickle.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt, the Heirs of John Hubick and others, containing 1½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, & Log Stable—ALSO,

One other Lot of Ground,

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Gitt, Conrad Long and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less.—ALSO,

One other Lot of Ground,

Situate in Conowago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Conrad Long, Henry Crisimer and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Benjamin Dunn.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Millhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, & double Frame Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John M. Millhenny.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining the Conowago creek and lands of Wm. McClellan and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less, and including ALL THE LOTS in the addition to the Town of Berlin, from Lot No. 8 to 81 inclusive, excepting Lots No. 39, 40, 41, 76, 77, 72 and 47.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

In the addition to the Town of Berlin, Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining Lots No. 74 and 73, and known on the plan of said Town by No. 72, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, Frame Stable, and other Improvements.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

In the addition to the Town of Berlin, in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining Lots No. 46 and 48, and known on the plan of said Town by No. 47, on which are erected a two-story Log weather-board Dwelling-house and Kitchen, Log Stable, with a well of water.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Hildebrand, deceased.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.

**PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on **Monday the 24th day of January next**—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. January 1, 1831.

George Blank, Esq.	Wm. Long
Thomas Brumbaugh	Margaret Longenecker
Ezekiel Buckingham	Elizabeth Leynors
Forly Bear	John Leas, sen.
Hugh Black 2	Wm. Leasinger
Henry Bricker	David Liaberger
James Bishop	John Leas
Jacob Baugher	M
David Bringham	Rev. Jonathan Monroe
F. L. Brains	Rev. John H. Maraden
John Busby	Henry Martin
Martin Boyer	James M'Gonegal
Henry Bender	John Mackley
C	Col. Thomas M'Callie
John Criner	John Mills
George Crobb	Hannah Mikosell
Peter Cool	N
John Cohean	David Newman
Robert Cobean	David Nesbit
Jacob Cassat	Hannah P. Neely
Maria Carbaugh	O
Francis Clautice	Henry Owens
David Chamberlin	Barbara Oyler
A	Daniel Oyler
Nicholas Dietrich	P
Catharine Degroff	Wm. Paxton
Anthony Deardorff	R
E	Jesse Russell
F. G. Eisele	John Rodeman
Frederick Ebert	S
F	Ferdinand Somercamp
Jacob Fulweiler	John Stewthbaker
G	Isaac Sadler
Joseph Gipson	George L. Shriver
Henry Gipe	John Smith, Esq.
Samuel Gintner	George Swope, Esq.
Jas. Gulbraith, Esq.	John Scott
John L. Gililand	Eliza Smith
H	James South
Robert Horner	Franklin J. Smith, Esq.
Wm. W. Hutcheson 2	Robert Stuart
John Hofmes	John Stoner
Robert Houston 2	Catharine Steffy
Wm. Hughes	George Stroeder
Jacob Hartman	T
Alex'r Horner, sen.	Abraham Twney
J	Conrad Thomas
David Jacobs	Christian Thomas
Daniel Jenkins	Ann Thompson
David Jamieson	V
K	Garret Vanorsdale
E. Kingmore	Jesse Vogler
F. W. Koettler	W
Mary Kerr	Adam Walter, Esq.
George Keekler	Isaac Warren
George Kerder	Conrad Wagoner
Abraham Kitchen	William Williamson
Cornelius Knight	Catharine Williams
Mary Kaler	Sarah Wilders.
Jacob King	
Henry Klotz	

WM. W. BELL, P. M.
Jan. 4.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littlestown) on the 1st of Jan. 1831.

Joseph Adams	John Jacob
George Boyers	Jacob King
Philip Bush	John Keefe
George Baker	Joseph Lefever
Andrew Harris	Henry Miller
Anthony Brown	George Packer
David S. Doder	Peter Shilt 2
Jacob Freed	Joseph Shainbrook 2
Elf House	James Shultz
Baltzer Hesson	Nicholas Shaffer
John Hauptmann	John Welsh
Juliana Hartman	

F. LEAS, P. M.
Jan. 4.

Trial List—Jan. Term.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young vs. David Slosser, Administrator of C. Shanebrook.

Andrew Shenebrough vs. Jas. Collins.

Peter Beisel, for the use of Henry Bie-secker vs. D. and W. Garvin.

Jan. 4.

GRAND JURY—JAN. TERM, 1831.

Menallen—James Bell, John Huff, John Sadler.

Cumberland—William McGaughy, Jr. Geo. Trostle.

Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Anthony Deardorff, John Walter.

Liberty—Michael Willard, William Loudon, Jacob Waybright.

Germany—George Dutero.

Tyrone—David Cooley.

Reading—John Brugh, Jacob Fauss.

Hamilton—Barnet Hildebrand, Robert M. Hutchison.

Mountjoy—John Benner, James Heagy, John Barrett.

Berwick—George Baugher.

Mountpleasant—Samuel S. Caldwell.

Huntington—Henry Biffinger.

Latinore—William Bonner.

GENERAL JURY.

Berwick—John Bucher, Joseph Henry.

John Camp.

Tyrone—Jesse Honck, Daniel Bream.

Henry Myers, Peter Fidler.

Reading—Jacob Heans, Jacob Bushey.

James Patterson, George Moore, John Myers, William Jones.

Hamilton—David Blythe, Jr. Geo. Spangler, John Diehl, Michael Heans.

Gettysburg—Andrew Polly, Thomas J. Cooper, Adam Walter, John Brown.

Mountjoy—David Shriver, Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, John W. M'Allister, Cornelius Lott, Alexander M'Allister.

Huntington—Moses Myers, John Snyder.

Franklin—Jacob Shull, Peter Mickly, Jr.

William Paxton, James Rife, Jacob Bender.

Liberty—James Scott, John Weagly, Thos. Reed, Thomas W. Black.

Cumberland—Samuel Patterson.

Latinore—Allen Robinette.

Syrabay—Robert M'Ilhenny, Jr.

Germany—Henry Shriver.

Hamilton—Robert Slemmons, William Douglass, George Irwin.

Menallen—John Mowry, William K. x.

Mountpleasant—John Miller.

Conowago—Martin Clunk.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed **Monday the 24th of January inst.**, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

ENGLEHART Y KINGSMORE.
Jan. 4.

CATHARINE WOLF vs. **ABRAHAM WOLF.** } **Subpoena for a DIVORCE.**

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to **ABRAHAM WOLF.**

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the **Fourth Monday of January inst.** to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed **Monday the 24th of January inst.**, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg. **MICHAEL STARKY.**
Jan. 4.

REMOVAL,
AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, **ZACHARIAH DANNER**, into Partnership; that he has **REMOVED** his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS**, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,
China, Glass, & Queensware,
LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS,
GRINDSTONES,
WEAVERS' REEDS,
LIQUORS,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as **CHEAP** or **CHEAPER** than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see **BARGAINS** slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

All kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE** taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28.

LAND FOR SALE.

A **GREAT BARGAIN** will be given to any person wishing to purchase the following described property, situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, about six miles west of Newville, adjoining lands of Wm. Brown, Chas. Christich and others, containing **30 ACRES** Of first-rate **Slate Land**, of which about 25 acres are cleared, whereof about 6 acres are meadow, the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house, & Kitchen, and Log Barn; a young thriving Orchard, of all kinds of fruit; and a well of water at the door.

The terms will be made easy, and a good title will be given by the subscriber, on the premises.

ABRAHAM WISE.
Dec. 28.

PRICES REDUCED
AT THE
Drug Warehouse,
No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of **Drugs and Medicines**, a supply of **VERSEY WINDOW GLASS**, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of **VIALS & BOTTLES**, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of **Medicines, Chemicals, &c.** the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.
10th mo. 19th, 1830.

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required on or before the first day of January next, to wit: the 24th day of January—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on **Friday the 28th day of January next**, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

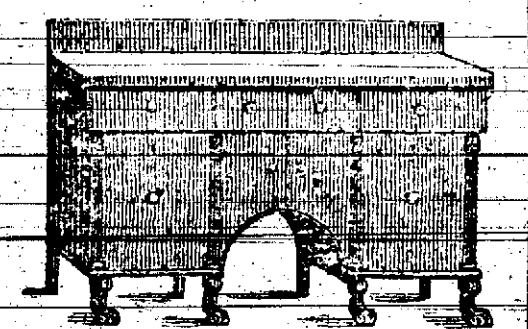
Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales, \$30,000	\$50
2d do. 40,000	40
3d do. 30,000	30
4th do. 20,000	25
5th do. 15,000	20
6th do. 10,000	15
7th do. 5,000	12 50
8th do. 2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, Associate
WM. MCLEAN, Judges.
JAS. MILLHENNY, Comm'r.
THOS. EHREHART, Comm'r.
JACOB COVER, Comm'r.
Dec. 28.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are **CASH**, he will take **COUNTRY PRODUCE** and **LUMBER** in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'r. VAN ORSDEL.
Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called **The Republican Statesman, Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,** OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

The annual price will be \$1 25, if paid within six months; \$1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by Subscription, **The Life of Henry Stilling,** TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY **ERNEST L. HAZELIUS, D. D.** Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

THE Life of **HENRY STILLING** is a work well-known to all who are acquainted with German literature; it would therefore be useless, to say much about its popularity and usefulness among that class of readers; but for the sake of those who are unacquainted with German works, it may be necessary to state, that this book has passed through many editions in Germany, and has also had an extensive circulation among German readers in America. It breathes a spirit of deep piety, is replete with remarkable and highly interesting incidents, and represents to us the character and the life of a Christian, whom God has conducted through many severe trials and difficulties, a character, who in the most trying scenes of his life manifested a firm and unshaken confidence in the guidance and direction of his heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ his Redeemer.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be comprised in one Volume of about 400 or 450 pages in octavo. The translator promises to have the work printed with accuracy and neatness; on good paper and with good types; and engages to publish the work so soon as 500 subscribers shall have been obtained. This book will be neatly bound and lettered, and will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Whoever becomes responsible for the payment of 8 copies, shall receive one gratis.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT
CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned **LASTS,** JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23.

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.